

J. H. Leonard

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An Important Enterprise.

The Government of Costa Rica has executed a contract with Henry Meigs, the great American railroad contractor of South America, to construct a railroad from the port of Limon, on the Atlantic coast, to the city of Alajuetz (about fifty miles distant from the Pacific coast), via Costago, San Jose and Heredia, an estimated distance of one hundred and twenty miles. Mr. Meigs undertakes to construct the road within three years, and equip it completely for the sum of eight millions. At present almost the entire coffee of the country, seldom falling below 200,000 quintals per annum, is hauled in ox carts to the port of Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, at a cost of \$1.25 per quintal; thence it is shipped in sailing vessels around Cape Horn, and finds a market in London and Hamburg after a four months' voyage. If this road be constructed the trade of Costa Rica will take a new course. It will not cost more than forty or fifty cents at most to take a quintal of coffee to the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, and thence it can be transported in nine days per steamer to New York, at much less expense than by sailing vessels to the markets above mentioned, or to New York by way of Aspinwall, over the Panama Railroad.

Railroad Freight Discriminations.

The complaint has been general, as well as long standing, against the freight tariffs of all the rail roads centering in Louisville. Even the Nashville railroad which owes its origin to Louisville, and has this city as its starting point and terminus, makes it a way station in many important particulars, not only charges exorbitant rates, but permits Louisville freight to be switched off to side tracks and to accumulate in depots. The city of Cincinnati complaining of similar treatment, and St. Louis, some two years ago, was in a bad, if not a worse predicament, but the wide-awake people of that city, through their Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange, entered into union and concert of action, whereby they, at once, secured an equitable and fair tariff of freights.

The Board of Trade of Cincinnati is now taking combined and energetic action to relieve the business men of freight exactions, and unfair, unjust and unequal discriminations in rates by the railroads. A Transportation Committee was appointed, which went energetically and persistently to work, and have succeeded in obtaining fair and equitable rates, which must be of incalculable benefit to the whole city. Cincinnati has established a Transportation Bureau, whose business it is to investigate alleged discriminations in rates of freight against that city, and its merchants, dealers and manufacturers. If Louisville had a live Board of Trade with an active intelligent set of officers, it would do likewise, and thus protect, as well as advance the interests and welfare of the city. The Freight Bureau, at Cincinnati, has a book of reference, giving all the routes to the principal cities radiating to that point, in which can be seen at a glance the rates of competing points, and the advantages to be gained or lost, in both transportation and rates.

The advantages already gained through the establishment of the Transportation Bureau include a material modification of the schedule classification of manufactured articles at less figures than fourth-class freights from St. Louis to San Francisco. Through freights were also much reduced, delayed freights expedited to their destination and the refunding of divers over charges which otherwise would never have been returned or admitted. Will our Board of Trade arouse and go to work?

The Cotton Yield.

The New Orleans Price Current of the 27th, in reference to the incoming crop, says: cotton continues to come in freely but the heavy receipts have little influence on the general opinion in regard to the yield, it being understood that planters being satisfied with the ruling rates have availed themselves of good roads to push their crops to the landing. As we remarked last week, the views in our cotton circles with the regard to the total crop, present quite as much disagreement as at any time of the season, many of our factors adhering with increased confidence to 3,100,000 bales, and others refusing to admit of more than 3,000,000, while shippers and others look for from 3,250,000 to 3,500,000.

The present prices are highly remunerative and satisfactory to all but those speculators who "sold short" on or before the incoming month, and the future of the markets at all points tributary to cotton is encouraging in the extreme. The purchasing power of the South is visibly increased by the good prices of cotton and Western products should sell well the season through.

It is reported, as if by authority, that the Rothschilds and other prominent European bankers are arranging for the immediate payment of three millions of the indemnity due by France to Germany in 1874. The tobacco monopoly is to be the basis of the proposed arrangement.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped cooperage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

From The Aldine for February.

HEARTSEASE.

HE all the bonny buds that blow
In bright or cloudy weather,
Of all the flowers that come and go
The whole twelve moons together,
This little purple pansy brings
Thoughts of the sweetest, saddest
things.

I had a little lover once,
Who used to give me posies;
His eyes were blue as hyacinths,
His lips were red as roses,
And everybody loved to praise
His pretty looks and winsome ways.

The girls that went to school with me
Made little jealous speeches,
Because he brought me royally
His biggest plums and peaches,
And always at the door would wait
To carry home my books and slate.

"They couldn't see"—with pout and frown—
"The mighty fascination
About that little snub-nosed thing
To win such admiration;
As if there weren't a dozen girls
With nicer eyes and longer curls!"

And this I knew as well as they,
And never could see clearly
Why more than Marion or May

I should be loved so dearly;
So once I asked him, why was this?
He only answered with a kiss.

Until I teased him—"Tell me why—
I want to know the reason!"
When from the garden-bed close by
(The pansies were in season)
He plucked and gave a flower to me,
With sweet and simple gravity.

"The garden is in bloom," he said,
"With lilies pale and slender.
With roses and verbenas red,
And fuschias purple splendour;
But, over and above the rest,
This little heartsease suits me best."

"Am I your little heartsease, then?"
I asked with blushing pleasure;
He answered yes! and yes again—
Heartsease and dearest treasure;
That the round world and all the real
Held nothing half so sweet as me!

I listened with a proud delight
Too rare for words to capture,
Nor ever dreamed what sudden blight
Would come to chill my rapture.
Could I foresee the tender bloom
Of pansies round a little tomb?

Life had some stern experience,
As most of us discover,
And I've had other losses since
I lost my little lover;
But still this purple pansy brings
Thoughts of the saddest, sweetest things.

From The Aldine for February.

INSIDE THE DOOR

UES! The small brick house on the corner did need something more than the bay window which occupied nearly the whole width of the building; something more than the luxuriant wisteria which wreathed and draped the door; something more than the pretty iron balcony, and the exceeding neatness suggested of the interior, to make it the home it seemed to be to foot-passengers, who often found themselves lingering as they approached the place, enchanted by the scent of mignonette that flourished in the grass-plot, and by the lovely tints of the wandering jew, which seemed to diffuse themselves, like a pleasant atmosphere, around the inclosure.

But did the organist of St. James' Church, who lived three blocks beyond, suspect it? How could she? Hurrying past the house, on her way to music lesson and rehearsal, she often found herself slackening her pace and taking in the attractive scene, and, going onward, felt refreshed by what she had perceived, and still more, perhaps, by what had been suggested; for give the woman a single thread of beauty, and in her hand it was equivalent to a clew to all desired delight. The only difficulty with her was that she never found time to follow its leading far, else, times over, she had discovered heaven upon earth.

The outside of the house suggested to her no end of interior beauty. Sometimes, in passing, she heard a violin, sometimes a piano, sometimes a voice that, as she declared, electrified her—it was so genuinely sweet, rich and so unworn. So that, turning the corner, weary and roused to impatience, the mere sight of that small abode was a refreshment. She hailed it as the pilgrim hails the green spot in the desert—and, alas! not seldom, the mirage also.

Within the little Bird's Nest, as the organist, with more poetical feeling than originality, was wont privately to designate the house (she had some secret sources of comfort, this hard-worked creature, which were not for every ear), within this little Bird's Nest, on a sultry June evening, behind the bay window, and the wisteria and honeysuckle, wandering jew and mignonette, stood a desperate-hearted woman, with as playful and composed a countenance as some of the martyrs, let us believe, have shown ere now on the way to the fagot.

This woman is thirty-five, perhaps, but she looks older. Find her up-stairs any hour of the long day, when she is alone with her sad thoughts for company, and you shall see a woman who is looking toward the future with distracting fears, but who, in the effort to withstand their drift and pressure, is forestalling all the bitterness of disappointed age. She has now bright ribbons in her hair and around her neck, and, by gas-light, she looks almost happy, almost young. At the piano sits her husband. And now the story is nearly all told.

It is Saturday evening, and what is she doing if not endeavoring, by every kindly artifice, to keep at home the half-drunken man who sits on the piano stool? So she has persuaded him to the piano, and he has been singing, and they have talked now for at least an hour about their favorite compositions, and discussed, as critics, one work after another, and in their judgments they have not agreed with each

other so constantly as to make the conversation tiresome. But the talk is proving too much of a good thing for the husband; evidently he is wearied of it. He has allowed himself to be persuaded into playing and singing a good deal and into talking much, but during the last half hour he has betrayed increasing restlessness and begins to speak at length with undisguised impatience. An indifferent listener might almost say, in the blunt speech of indifference, that he was getting cross and quarrelsome and awfully disagreeable. Is he becoming suspicious of his poor Louisa? Does she design to keep him at home when she knows very well about his Saturday-night engagement to go to the Architects' Club? Poor architect, whose own foundation seems to be tumbling in, he must be faithful to his club, though to everything else unfaithful!

He even begins to suspect the pleasure which he knows his wife takes, and always has taken, in his music. Does he need to be reminded of the many times she has said to him that a single melody from him is worth more to her than the loud and splendid performance of a well-directed orchestra—feeding a more subtle need and sustaining a diviner life? He talks in a way that would make one suspect his intention to attack her soon on the ground of that one delight she has found in him, which has remained unquestionable.

His wife understands these symptoms well enough to know that in thirty minutes, at furthest, he will have passed somehow beyond her reach. Is it not a sad, sad conviction to be pressing on the heart of the woman? You know now why I shook my head as I looked at the pretty bay window and the outside green and perfume. Anybody who knew the old Pharaohs intimately, in the days of their glory, would grieve, I am sure, if, coursing over the sands of modern Egypt on a swift Arabian charger, he came across the great pyramid stripped so bare of its external beauty. To think of the hopes with which that young woman set up housekeeping in that little brick house, and the track by which those hopes were retiring, one by one! What is to be wondered at and admired is the way the good girl stands her ground and tries to be agreeable, and to out-rival the gin barrel. 'Tis not her fault that her husband is where he is—without work—drinking hard—at intervals, all too brief, rallying again—hating himself and sliding down to ruin. No, believe me, she has not to arraign and convict herself for all this misery. All at once, as he is rising from the piano-stool, a ring at the door-bell. Who comes? They have so little company out there it is really a question. Rogers hopes it is Dixon. Dixon and he are hale fellows well met, about once a week all night in the club-room. They listen; is it Dixon? She fearing, he hoping, that it is. But, if Dixon were out there, both would feel it beyond fear or hope, he comes so valiantly when he does come. No, it is not Dixon's voice, but a woman's. Husband and wife look at each other. He means to escape while his wife receives her company. She sees his purpose and knows that he will accomplish it. "Oh Lord!" she says to herself. Will she be thinking sadly, an hour from now, when she sits alone, that but for this untimely call all would have gone

smoothly, Pierce, perhaps, safely asleep by this time?

"I beg your pardon for intruding," says a strange voice—and how is Rogers to get out of the room? Here is a woman six feet in height, at least, who looks as if she might, if she took a fancy to do it, go off, carrying the husband on one shoulder and the wife on the other. "I beg your pardon," she says again, "but I have come here in the greatest distress."

Pierce Rogers, hearing himself actually called upon as the champion of weakness, begins to look grave and to feel himself equal to the occasion.

"Pray be seated," says the lady of the house, and what can the gentleman of the house do but sit down with the careful deliberation of a man whom nobody is to suspect of inability to rise, or sit, or go, when and where he pleases. The stranger, though not a pretty woman—and, in fact, she is quite the reverse—has, nevertheless, made an impression, and Pierce is a gentleman, if not perfectly sober.

"I have been waiting outside," she says, taking the seat indicated by his action as well as his glance, "hoping to hear the voice which I have heard so often in passing this house. I have waited ten minutes, I suppose, till I was afraid I might be arrested as a vagrant, and, as I was not rewarded for my patience, I determined to put on a bold face and ring the door-bell—I don't exactly know how to go on. May I tell you what I want, as if you were a couple of friends?"

"Do, I beg," said Louisa, and her husband politely seconding the entreaty, though not under the devout conviction his wife felt that here was a goddess. If that woman would only say something interesting, she might stay and talk for hours in welcome; indeed, the longer the story the better. Would that she might even prove to have the gift of Scheherazade.

"I am the organist of St. James' Church," the stranger began, "besides, a music teacher."

"Indeed!" said Pierce, but he stopped there, though it was evident to his wife that he was interested, and she smiled—oh, how interestedly she did smile—upon the organist, who, like an angel, had condescended to visit her abode.

"I have had a hard time with the church music," continued this angel. "Everybody who knows anything about the church knows that, so I am not telling tales out of school. The music committee have finally put the choir entirely into my hands, and I shall have good music from it some time. But I have been obliged to take an extraordinary step. I have dismissed the tenor singer this evening, and everything at present looks like chaos—to the choir, not to me."

"The tenor of St. James' choir is the best in the city," said Pierce, a most sobered by his surprise.

"I know that," he has sung there ten years to my certain knowledge."

"Yes, and made everybody believe that he was even more necessary to the welfare of the church than the minister who serves and the gospel which is preached there. All things must come to an end, and I have dismissed him."

"I heard he had a salary equal to the rector's," said Pierce.

"I don't doubt it. He is like an institution always ready to be endowed. No end to his receptivity. Well, sir, will you take his place?"

"If, madame?"

"If his brain did not reel at this sudden, most unlooked-for way of escape from debt and disaster, his wife's did. But she said quickly, before he had time to rally from his amusement:

"My husband is surprised that you should suppose him capable of filling Mr. Armitage's place, and no wonder. I am, myself. And I think better of his voice than he does."

"Fiddlestick!" said he. "Armitage does very well, but I know him; his range is limited."

"Exactly," said the organist. "It is, I don't dispute his voice, his execution, and all that, but his impertinence and presumption I will endure no longer. I have said that if we must have congregational singing to-morrow, instead of a quartette, congregational singing we will have. But may I not hope, sir, that you will come over and help me?"

Pierce Rogers still looked bewildered and Louisa doubtful. He could not conceal his embarrassment and perplexity. Here was an opportunity and the painful consciousness that he had not the steadiness of nerve and potency of will to make the most of it. To be a first-rate singer in the choir of a first-rate church might not be an ambition worthy of the man who, five or six years ago, was thinking of himself as an architect who, possibly, might some day be regarded as the peer of Sir Christopher Wren in the judgment of the world; but then had he not from that height of aspiring hope descended to attune himself to harmony with Tom, Dick and Harry in dark places underground?

And then, how often had Armitage snubbed him in old times, when they sang in the glee club and in later years by entirely ceasing to recognize him! If oh, if he could only feel so certain of himself as to dare close with the woman's proposal at once!

"Do come," she urged, perceiving his hesitation. "Come to-morrow! I am sure you will not need a rehearsal even. But here, I have the music with me which we are to sing. Let me try your piano. I would so like to have a success right away and show Mr. Armitage the truth for once. Why, it would be little short of a miracle. Don't you think I may?"

She addressed Louisa now. Had she comprehended the situation of affairs in that little household?

"Pray, Pierce," said Louisa, "try the music for the fun of the thing. Did you ever hear of anything so odd?" She spoke in an undertone to her husband. She had confidence enough in him, then, to wish him to make the trial. If she had looked at him dismayed or regretful, he would never have made the effort, but now he got up and walked unsteadily to the piano. In that moment the two women exchanged a glance, and so they understood each other.

"It seems ridiculous that I should attempt church music," said Pierce, sitting down at the instrument with an air that brought tears into his wife's eyes.

"No, I do assure you," said the delighted organist.

"You remember how easy it used to be about five hundred years ago, and how pleasant it was," said Louisa, her voice full of reminiscence.

"That was very different," he answered. "A small country congregation is not expected to require what a fashionable church must have whether or no. Now, I must say, madame, I wonder that you dismissed Armitage."

He leaned against the piano as he spoke, and looked as if prepared to enter into a long argument.

"I don't," she replied with spirit. "Just you help me to prove what I know is the fact, that there are voices—not many, perhaps, but one or two, at least—quite equal to his in quality and cultivation."

How well that was said, while she had her back to him and was drawing off her gloves and arranging her music, and, apparently, as far from an intention to flatter him into her service as the sun is from such intent when he makes the wayside flower blush into its best beauty.

Well, now—was the battle fought, the victory won, because next day one-half of the worshippers in St. James' did not know whence came the "superb tenor" who sang instead of Mr. Armitage? Because Pierce Rogers staid at home that Saturday night and became sober and really seemed to forget his engagement at the club?

Who will believe it that knows anything of human flesh and blood? Monday night Louisa might as well have undertaken to control Niagara as Pierce, and for three days this "superb tenor" was speechless as the dead. Nevertheless, he has never, since his first Sunday, lost a service in the church where first-class music is a foremost necessity, and I am certain that, as my friend the organist never did a braver thing than to dismiss Mr. Armitage, so also she never performed an act for which all Christians worshipping in St. James' have so great cause to rejoice, as that which led a falling man in among them to exalt "the Lord's song" in what was, to him, "a strange land," indeed.

If you had not this woman to help you, Louisa, I would cry aloud to Christendom for prayers in your behalf. But I remember that "he prayeth best who loveth best," so, ten to one, you and the organist will give back to the world yet, if not a Sir Christopher Wren, a man who has repaired his own foundations and gone on with the erection of at least one notable structure.

How to Enjoy Life.

It is wonderful to what extent people believe happiness depends on not being obliged to labor. Honest, hearty, contented labor is the one source to happiness, as well as the only guarantee of life. Idleness and luxury induces premature decay much faster than many trades regarded as the most exhaustive and fatal to longevity. Labor in general, actually increases the time of life. It is the lack of occupation that annually destroys so many of the wealthy, who, having nothing to do but play the part of drones, and, like them, make a speedy exit, while the busy bee fills out its day in usefulness and honor.

An officer of the Cuban army is reported to have arrived in New York, from England, where he has been successful in obtaining the friendly action of the Government in regard to the Cuban Republic. He now goes to Washington to urge the President to an early recognition of it.

The Seed and the Flowers

A brown and misshap'd seed fell from a tall, withered vine to the ground, where it alighted among a bevy of beautiful blossoms that were resting in the long grass.

The poor brown seed shrank from their haughty and disdainful glances, and remained ashamed and trembling.

"What art thou?" exclaimed the stately flowers, one and all, "that dare penetrate our favorite bower in so rugged and homely a dress?"

"I am an emblem of the past," replied the seed meekly, "and I have alighted to rest for a time."

"An emblem of the past," reiterated the blossoms scornfully. "Know, then, that we are the guardians of the present. Go away; we have no use for you here."

The brown seed, glad to escape such a neighborhood, was taken by a kind breath of air to the margin of a silver stream. Here it contented itself with quietly dreaming away, until its mother earth should receive it into her bosom, and when summer returned it would rise again with new beauty.

Autumn passed, and winter came with icy breath and cold fingers; the blossoms were faded and dead, but the seed was hidden in the earth. Summer came once more with golden sun-rays and soft air. Awakened into renewed life after so long a trance, the blossoms unfolded their leaves and lifted their heads. Directly over them and shading their delicate petals from the rays of the hot sun, grew a beautiful vine with dark green velvet leaves and crimson flowers.

Proud of such company, the blossoms sung praises to the kind and beautiful vine.

"Knowest thou me?" asked the vine of the blossoms.

"Ah, Yes," replied the delighted blossoms, "we know thee by thy beauty, and love thee because thou shadest us from the hot sun."

"I will tell you," said the vine mildly, as it opened its crimson flower and shook its velvet leaves. "Long ago, when I was a poor, brown seed, ugly and misshap'd, you scorned and drove me from you; now I am rich and beautiful, and you seek my company. Know that I choose my friends where pride resteth not, and modesty and gentleness forever reign."

Ashamed and humbled, the blossoms dropped their fair heads and spoke not, while the vine twined lovingly around its true friend, the tall tree, shaking perfumes from its crimson flowers, while the sunbeams played upon its dark-green leaves.

Milky Way.

The milky way forms the grandest feature of the firmament. It completely encircles the whole fabric of the skies, and sends its light down upon us according to the best observations, from no less than 18,000,000 of suns. These are planted at various distances, too remote to be more than feebly understood, but their light, the medium of measurement, requires for its transit to our earth, periods ranging from ten to a thousand years. Such is the sum of the truths revealed to us by the two Herschels, who with a zeal which no obstacle could daunt, have explored every part of the prodigious sphere.

Sir William Herschel, after accomplishing his famous section, believed that he had gauged the milky way to its lowest depth, affirming that he could follow a cluster of stars with his telescope, constructed expressly for the investigation, as far back as would require 339,000 years for the transmission of its light. But presumptuous as it may seem, we must be permitted to doubt this assertion, as the same telescope in the same master hand was not sufficiently powerful to resolve the noble in Orion. Nor must we forget that light, our only clue to those unsearchable regions, expands and decomposes in its progress; and coming from a point so remote, its radiant waves would be dispersed in space. Thus the reflection is forced upon us that new clusters, and systems whose beaming light will never reach our earth, still throng beyond, and that, though it is permitted to man to behold the immensity, he shall never see the bounds of the creation.

A Story with a Moral.

A dealer in pork has a precocious son who was expert in cards, and in playing with his young companions was seldom on the losing side. He began at first to bet on the game, and before long would play regularly for money with any of his age disposed to accept the risk. He came home one day, bringing several dollars which he acquired in his small way of gaming, and exhibited his gains to his father with quite a air of triumph. The thoughtful parent shook his head and told his son that the money was not honestly acquired. "But I did not cheat," said the boy. "I hope not," said the father; "but did you give the loser any equivalent whatever for it?" The boy hung his head and the parent added: "Money is honestly acquired

when there is an exchange of products or services, and the receiver gives an equivalent for it; to take another man's property and give him no equivalent for it is to rob or cheat him." A few months afterwards the father came home early from the Produce Exchange and announced that he had settled his speculative contract in pork the receipt of nearly fifty thousand dollars. His son eyed him steadily a moment, then said:

"What did you give the other man, father, as an equivalent for the money?"

Emanuel Von Fellenberg

Was the founder of our modern system of agriculture. He was born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1771. In order to acquire practical information in regard to the agricultural wants of the people, and to ascertain how he could best advance them, he spent a great portion of his time, between the age of sixteen and sixty-six, in traveling through his native country on foot, with a knapsack on his back, residing in villages and farm houses, mingling in the labors and occupations, and partaking of the rude lodging and fare of the peasants and mechanics, and often extending his journeys to surrounding countries. In 1790 he went to Tübingen to complete his studies in civil law, where he continued to distinguish himself by his spirit of research and investigation.

Several years thereafter he was sent on a mission to Paris to remonstrate against the rapacious and oppressive conduct of the agents of the French Republic. He, however, obtained the recall of one of the most profligate of them, but he became so disgusted with the utter disregard of the principles of honesty, which possessed the minds of the public men of that time, that he became so disgusted with his career as a diplomatist that he resigned his office and sought a more congenial pursuit—that of a scientific agriculturist.

In the beginning of his career as an educator he early adopted that grand principle which is the basis of our present common school system, by which the rich and the poor are educated together so that friendly relations between the two classes could be fostered by daily intercourse with each other. Believing that agriculture should be made the basis of every correct system of education, he selected at Hofwyl, six miles from Berne, an estate of 200 acres to which were afterward added 400 more. At the time of the first purchase the land was under the poorest possible state of cultivation, but by pursuing a thorough system of drainage, trenching, deep plowing and a correct system of a rotation of crops, the yield was increased more than four-fold.

The system adopted by him attracted the attention of the men of science of the various governments of Switzerland and Germany, who sent commissioners to examine into the practical workings of the institution. They reported that the result was of the most wonderful character, showing how much larger an amount of nourishment could be drawn from a given amount of soil than had been generally supposed. The graduates of this institution were sought for as practical directors of the leading agricultural institutions of Europe.

In 1829 the estate of Hofwyl supported a population of 300 persons. Two workshops were erected for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements, scientific apparatus and clothing for the members of the establishment.

Printing and lithographic presses were used, on which music and other things needed by the institution were printed. It was not only a scientific but a practical institution, and met the wants of the best class of young men in the country, and the influence it exerted in ennobling agriculture will be felt throughout the world and continue for centuries yet to come—[Rural World.

France is deficient in horses, and seems inclined to leave the supplying of the deficiency to private enterprise, as the aid to the State breeding studs is being gradually withdrawn. The country possesses three millions of horses, and requires a tenth of this number to be renewed every year to keep up the total average. The stallions count twelve thousand, and a third, at least, of the number would require to be of excellent breed to effect any sensible improvement. Germany sent three hundred and thirty thousand horses into France during the campaign, as a rule, beautiful animals, very much superior to any that France opposed to her.

Miles Leatherwood, slayer of Gen. John Morgan, at Greenville, was accidentally burnt to death in Polk County, Tenn.

The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora entered Stamboul on Tuesday last, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

Miscellaneous.

Influence of Trees on Climate.

Some years ago, we pointed out in the Weekly Press that the popular impression that trees regulated climate was not supported by the many years of careful records kept at Marietta, O. There we had a set of observations commenced at the settlement of the town; and continued till the major part of the forest land for miles away had been cleared off, without the slightest perceptible change in the climate of that region.

Recently, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, has made the same statement as the result of his twenty years very careful observations of the enormous mass of figures collected by the institution of which he is the respected chief. For this opinion he is somewhat surlily taken to task by some newspapers who naturally feel annoyed at this stroke against the theory they have so fervently taught.

For our part we are sorry the facts are against the theory, for the great advantages to the country and to the individual from an extensive timber planting are so great that we value every inducement that can be brought to its favor. But we like to hold on to facts. No good cause is ever served by bad arguments, and fortunately in this matter of re-planting there are good enough reasons in its favor without relying on any uncertain ones.

In connection with this subject is another notion that fires bring rain. This was exploded during the war. There were rains after many battles, but as many without them. Some thought also that a rain during the Chicago fire helped the notion, but how about the great prairie fires which raged for weeks without them.

It is hardly fair to call these whims theories. They are mere guesses—no more.

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending January 23, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Cuff and Collar Button, H. W. Little, Muncie, Ind.
Churn, T. J. Wilson, New Lisbon, Ind.
Boot and Shoe Nailing Machine, L. R. Blake, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Blast Furnace, J. H. McKernan, Indianapolis, Ind.
Air Supplying Attachment (January 17) for Stoves, W. Wright, Lee's Summit, Mo.
Belt Tightener, J. W. Batcheller, Oregon, Mo.
Corn-sheller Teeth, H. H. Rueter, New Hope, Mo.
Construction of Subaqueous Foundations, J. B. Eads, St. Louis, Mo.
Paper-bag Machine, G. Guild, St. Louis, Mo.
Bed Spring, P. C. Morehouse, Hannibal, Mo.
Car Coupling (reissue), S. O. Campbell, Centertown, Mo.
Plow, N. C. Glen, Watkinsville, Ga.
Galvanic Truss, M. Schuppert, New Orleans, La.
Expanding Mandrel, J. P. Simons, Houston, Texas.
Fence Post, W. D. Hopgood, Henderson, Ky.
Medical Compound, or Bitters, R. G. Turner, Columbus, Texas.
Hane Planter, Z. F. Wright, Hannahatchie, Ga.
Cotton Press, W. C. Banks, Como Depot, Miss.
Thread Tension Device for Sewing Machines, H. R. Newcomb, Florence, Ala.

There appears to be great competition at present between the Dutch and Belgians for the trade of Central Europe. While the Dutch are expending large sums in making commercial docks at Flushing in anticipation of this trade, new railways are being constructed in Belgium and Germany which are likely to make Antwerp, even more than it is now, the most favored port for the direct trade to Central Europe. Already the port is crowded and the dock accommodation inadequate to the wants of the trade and community. Before the late war between France and Germany broke out, an arrangement had been made to purchase the citadel at Antwerp covering about eight hundred acres, and to transform it into docks. But the war disarranged all plans for that purpose. The interest in the undertaking is now in the hands of a local company, which is working hard to raise the requisite capital to proceed with it. It is also proposed to erect docks on the lowland facing Antwerp, connecting them to the city by means of a bridge, which is to carry a railway, a foot-road and a carriage-way. It has also been suggested that a coast port should be erected near the mouth of the Scheldt, with direct railway communication to the docks and city of Antwerp, so that when the river is frozen up traffic may be uninterrupted.

To believe that religion will cease to exist, is to believe that man will cease to be human.

Value of Our Farm Product.

The Census Bureau gives a table showing the value of farm products in each of the States, exclusive of live stock, for the year 1870, which shows that the farmer of the country produces sufficient in a single year to more than pay off our enormous national debt:

STATES.	Value.
Alabama.....	\$ 65,31,810
Arkansas.....	40,11,943
California.....	49,6,024
Connecticut.....	8,71,957
Delaware.....	8,47,76
Florida.....	70,4,228
Georgia.....	210,99,283
Idaho.....	122,4,302
Iowa.....	114,86,401
Kansas.....	27,20,651
Kentucky.....	87,7,334
Louisiana.....	51,7,229
Maine.....	23,70,41
Maryland.....	35,48,927
Massachusetts.....	33,92,558
Michigan.....	81,08,723
Minnesota.....	32,48,400
Mississippi.....	72,17,553
Missouri.....	102,932,759
Montana.....	8,94,742
New Hampshire.....	1,55,713
New Jersey.....	22,472,547
New York.....	42,723,198
North Carolina.....	252,96,153
Ohio.....	188,87,807
Oregon.....	7,12,790
Pennsylvania.....	183,946,027
Rhode Island.....	4,71,093
South Carolina.....	41,96,402
Tennessee.....	86,472,527
Vermont.....	49,187,170
Virginia.....	34,64,017
Washington.....	91,07,803
West Virginia.....	23,9,691
Wisconsin.....	78,27,082
Wyoming.....	7,30,353
Total, United States.....	\$2,445,100,000

The Wool Crop of 1870.

According to the census report the entire wool clip of the United States and the territories for the year ending June 1st, 1870, amounted to 101,284,678 pounds. The amount grown by each of the States and territories is shown as follows:

STATES.	Value.
Alabama.....	23,12
Arkansas.....	406,659
California.....	1,121,42
Connecticut.....	1,774,168
Delaware.....	8,47,76
Florida.....	77,3,8
Georgia.....	6,567,72
Idaho.....	33,5,9
Iowa.....	10,599,225
Kansas.....	58,3,6
Kentucky.....	453,413
Louisiana.....	4,59,247
Maine.....	5,0,9,0,3
Maryland.....	2,967,541
Massachusetts.....	383,2,6
Michigan.....	20,549,848
Minnesota.....	8,726,145
Mississippi.....	407,183
Missouri.....	74,633
Montana.....	67,629
Nebraska.....	4,9,6,647
Nevada.....	2,234,430
New Hampshire.....	2,649,230
New Jersey.....	1,389,762
New York.....	877,10
North Carolina.....	1,598,541
Ohio.....	370,773
Oregon.....	293,275
Pennsylvania.....	47,562
Rhode Island.....	845,947
South Carolina.....	140,18
Tennessee.....	288,285
Texas.....	798,607
Vermont.....	156,314
Virginia.....	1,251,3,8
Washington.....	11,391,743
West Virginia.....	1,084,638
Wisconsin.....	100,680,988
Wyoming.....	679
Total States.....	291,9,65
Idaho.....	8,810
Montana.....	3,415
Nebraska.....	1,0,0
New Mexico.....	684,629
Utah.....	106,018
Washington.....	102,713
Wyoming.....	30,00
Total Territories.....	1,205,590
RECAPITULATION.	
Total States.....	100,680,988
Total Territories.....	1,205,590
Grand total.....	101,284,678

The Ohio Agricultural Society offered premiums of \$100 each for the best essays on the following subjects: History and description of the best milch cattle, together with the directions founded on actual practice, giving full description of the characteristic indications of the best milkers. Also, directions founded upon the practice for breeding, rearing, feeding and managing. History and description of the best breed of sheep profitable to the farmer, both for carcass and for fleece, an adaptation to Ohio climate and system of agriculture, together with directions founded upon actual practice of breeding, rearing, fattening, etc. History and description of the best kind of farm horses, together with directions founded upon practice for rearing, breeding, managing and breaking in of the young. The best practical means of preserving and restoring the forests of Ohio. The report to be sent to the secretary's office in Columbus, before the first of January, 1872, at which time the awards were made by a committee of the board.

Here is a good one on the "tatur bugs." Three men were comparing notes. One says: "There are two bugs to every stalk." A second one says: "They have cut down my early crop, and are sitting on the fence waiting for the late crop to come up." "Pshaw!" said the third, "you don't know anything about it. I passed a seed-store the other day, and the bugs were looking over the books to see who had purchased seed potatoes."

The stock of grain "in sight," in this country and in Canada on the 30th ult., aggregated 10,801,083 bushels of wheat; 7,617,351 bushels of corn; 6,217,291 bushels of oats; and 2,426,884 bushels of barley: as against 11,341,193 bushels of wheat; 2,088,010 bushels of corn; 3,058,143 bushels of oats, and 3,832,592 bushels of barley at the close of 1870.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

Rates of freight from Louisville to	Whisky to this and over, per barrel	Hay, per 100	Grain, per 100	Flour, per barrel	Bacon, hanging, per 100
Atlanta, Ga.....	1 72	1 07	57	1 11	72
Augusta, Ga.....	1 85	1 05	65	1 25	83
Savannah, Ga.....	1 20	60	69	2 10	65
Macon, Ga.....	1 20	67	67	1 90	65
Albany, Ga.....	1 10	60	87	87	2 70
West Point, Ga.....	85	1 20	67	67	1 90
Columbus, Ga.....	85	1 10	67	67	1 80
Montgomery, Ala.....	65	89	46	65	1 30
Rome, Ga.....	65	1 32	68	68	2 18
Selma, Ala.....	77	1 75	44	45	1 19
Jackson, Miss.....	51	92	46	46	1 55
Mobile, Ala.....	50	80	41	49	1 20
Meridian, Miss.....	50	1 00	50	50	1 10
New Orleans.....	50	90	50	50	1 50

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duval's Bluff and Jacksonport, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

Is class	2d class	3d class	4th class	Flour	Pork	Whisky per 100 lbs.
Little Rock.....	1 34	1 14	74	64	1 28	2 05
Duval's Bluff.....	1 27	1 07	67	57	1 14	1 83
Jacksonport.....	1 32	1 07	77	67	1 34	2 23

\$150,000 00. GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL AT OMAHA.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

SISTERS OF MERCY,

January 30th, 1872. Agents wanted.

\$150,000

IN CASH PRIZES.

HIGHEST PRIZE

\$50,000 GOLD COIN.

TICKETS, \$3 Each, or Two for \$5.

For full particulars address

PATTEE & GARDNER,

de-tf Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

Empire Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President.

SIDNEY W. CROFUT, Secretary.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium. All other Policies NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments.

All Policies INCONTINGIBLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTINGIBLE after two annual premiums, except for fraud.

ALL RESTRICTIONS UPON TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE removed, and NO PERMITS required. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE plan.

Special LOW CASH RATES with limited payments. Premiums reduced to nothing by constant yearly decrements.

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OFFICE: S. W. Cor. THIRD & JEFFERSON STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. M. DINSMOOR, Manager.

S. H. POPE, Department Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal terms will be made with men of experience and good record, and with those who have an experience and record to make, and are determined to make it.

de-2-6m

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Fertilizer Company

MANUFACTURE A FERTILIZER FROM NIGHT SOIL, WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN SUBSTANCE FOR ENRICHING LANDS.

It is shown by analysis to be STRONGER than GUANO and yet only costs one-third the price. A very Superior FERTILIZER for Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

For Sale by the LEADING AGRICULTURAL HOUSES IN THE CITY at \$40 Per Ton.

Principal Warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third Street. Send for Circular.

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L A T E

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

FINE CLOTHING,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Nos. 92 and 94 West Jefferson Street, near Third,

(ABOVE UNITED STATES HOTEL.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARVEY & KEITH.

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 235 Main St., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

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aug21

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Pamphlets containing PATENT LAWS,

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A bound volume of 118 pages, containing

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no-4

THE LOUISVILLE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,

(20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)

A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,

DEVOTED TO

Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c.,

A PAPER FOR

The Merchant,

The Farmer,

The Artisan,

AND

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an acceptable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will commend the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a

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NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—This week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper."—(Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871. In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted:

One Copy one year,	\$3 00
Three copies one year,	8 00
Five " " " "	12 00
Eleven " " " "	25 00
Twenty-five " " " "	50 00

All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$3 00 subscription sent us, if preferred, in lieu of the above club rates. Agents thus acting can deduct the amount from each remittance.

The money must accompany the list in every case, and must be sent by postoffice, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, charges prepaid. Address

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Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

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1871.

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Two squares (20 lines) 1 month.....12.00
Three squares (30 lines) 1 month.....18.00
One-fourth column 1 month.....20.00
One-half column 1 month.....30.00
One column 1 month.....40.00
Ten-line cards, 60 years.....15.00
Displayed cards for each inch of column per year.....20.00
Business cards with cuts, or covering double columns, will be charged by special agreement.
Editorial business notices, 20 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per line.

LETTER CIRCULAR.

A letter circular price current is published every Thursday, and is delivered to subscribers in any quantity needed at 5 cents per copy.
All communications should be addressed to JOHN W. CLARKE, Louisville, Ky.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.

All persons who desire it will be furnished our paper, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, the American Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the following rates:

The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one year.....\$4.00
The Gazette and Prairie Farmer, one year.....4.00
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one year.....4.00
The Gazette and the Prairie Farmer, one year.....4.00

Agents allow 25 per cent. commission on all subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on page three.

All remittances to be for subscription, etc., must be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor, Ind. & C. M. Co., Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Our authorized agents in other cities to contract for advertisements, etc., are as follows:
George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
F. H. & Thain, 245 Broadway, New York.
Geo. H. Delp & Co., 22 Chestnut, Philadelphia.
Griffin & Hoffman, 4 South Street, Baltimore.
T. C. Evans, 126 Washington Street, Boston.
Vanocourt & White, 100 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1872

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FEBRUARY, 1872.

MOON'S PHASES.	THE SUN.	THIS—	THE—
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	11 A. M.	11 P. M.
Last Quarter.....	2 5 10 Eve	1 7 10	5 19
New Moon.....	8 8 51 Mor	9 7 1	5 28
First Quarter.....	16 1 23 Mor	17 6 32	5 39
Full Moon.....	24 5 12 Mor	25 6 40	5 47

Furniture House.

We invite attention to the advertisement of John C. Dickinson, furniture manufacturer and dealer, on 3d street, in this city. He is experienced, conscientious and sells cheap on the axiom of quick sales and small profits is the life of trade.

Hardware.

See the advertisement of A. Mc Bride, dealer in hardware of all kinds, as well as manufacturer of tools. He is one of the most reliable of the manufacturers in the city and makes the manufacture of good tools for farmers and carpenters a specialty.

The Grand Duke Alexis.

An event of the week has been the visit and reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, together with the grand ball in his honor. The whole affair was alike gratifying to all parties and passed off with the greatest eclat.

Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, who has been on trial for some weeks at Annapolis, Md., for the murder (by poisoning) of Gen. Ketchum, was acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." It is understood that a *nolle procs.* will be entered by the Commonwealth's attorney in the other case against her—that for the alleged poisoning of Mr. Van Hess, her confidential business agent.

The price of hemp has declined a little since last week, \$5 25 cash, or \$5 20 on four months' time, were the best prices offered yesterday at Lexington, Ky.

Steam Distilleries at Work.

Several weeks since we gave a concise summary of the extent and volume of the whisky production in this state as well as the United States, embracing the past eighteen months in Kentucky, and for three years in the whole country. The great bulk of the entire production consisted of high-wines and steam Bourbon—so called—the latter being little better than raw spirits, and not palatable until past two years old. It is a well-known fact to the trade, that the excessive taxes caused the production of pure, straight Bourbon, the old-fashioned, hand-made fire-distilled to almost wholly cease, and pure whisky, the genuine Bourbon, is extremely scarce and is as valuable as old wine over one hundred years old. A few barrels of old fashioned, copper whiskey, thirteen years old, are still in existence, commanding twenty dollars per gallon. In the Bourbon county district there are but six distilleries in operation, which adhere to the old process, and their annual production is small. This product is generally contracted for as soon as made, and the great bulk of it is purchased exclusively for this market.

There are six distilleries in this (the Louisville) district, three of which have not been in operation since last May. They recommenced work with the new year, having capacity for the daily production each of from 30 to 50 barrels. In addition to this, six of the Owen County, sour mash distilleries resumed operations last week, and the other distillers in the district, (the 5th, or Louisville district) contemplate partial resumption of full work before February. One of the largest distilleries in the State, located in the city, on upper Main street, has resumed operations after a recess of twenty months. The great reduction of stocks of old whisky has at length induced the manufacturers to go to work, and a material increase in new product is anticipated in the next six months. It will not, however, be on the market for consumption until after next year.

A Hint to Advertisers.

The regular circulation of the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE now fully equals, if it does not exceed, that of any weekly paper published in the city or State. Another fact of importance to merchants and manufacturers may be stated, too—that our paper is not only sold broadcast all over the land, but extends to points where a Louisville paper has rarely been seen before. It goes to Maine, California, Utah, Florida, Wisconsin, Montana, Colorado and Nebraska, and to all the New England and Southern States, save the Carolinas. This is not the only hint we wish to give to advertisers. The liberal dealer is known by his acts, and it is only the wide-awake merchant or manufacturer, who seeks to make quick sales at small profits, who advertises, and thus makes known to all the world that he is in the market and has goods and wares to sell. The GAZETTE is a business paper, and is sought for and read by business people, and an advertisement in its columns is of far more intrinsic value than one in any of the political, sensational, daily newspapers of the day, which are sought only for the current news and scandal of the day and then cast aside.

The New Year.

The first month of this hoped-for propitious year has passed away, and the last of grim winter has assumed sway of the shortest, and generally most fickle, month of the season. We have endeavored to make the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE useful and popular, and feel much encouraged by the good-will displayed with the incoming of the new year, which has materially increased our circulation; yet we cannot better increase the value of the paper than through the wider extension of its area of usefulness. We have worked hard to make it a reliable commercial gazette, and to give an epitome of the advantages of this city as a commercial and manufacturing center. To do this effectually, we must have the aid, material as well as intellectual, of the merchant, the mechanic and the manufacturer, so that all interests can be fairly represented. We aim to make our paper readable as well as useful, and devote much space to agricultural and miscellaneous matter, together with the current news of the day, commercial and otherwise. The movements of trade in all commercial cities, as well as our own, are given in brief, or detail, as the importance of the case demands, always confining our report to the facts, as facts only are demanded.

The Danville Advocate says more hemp has been raised in Boyle County last year than ever was before known. The present market price is \$5 25 delivered in Danville.

The negro testimony bill has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The Molasses Trade.

The New York Shipping List, in its annual review of the molasses trade of the United States, estimates the total consumption of cane molasses for the year 1871 to sum up 52,065,784 gallons, against 49,323,171 gallons the year previous. This indicates an increase in the consumption and product during the year of 2,742,613 gallons. Of this amount upwards of forty-one millions of gallons were the foreign product, and eleven millions of gallons of the crop of Louisiana and Texas.

The receipts of foreign at the ports of New York—chiefly from Cuba, Porto Rico, Barbadoes, Demerara and St. Croix—were 18,168,662 gallons, or fully one-third of the entire product. This speaks well for the commerce of that city, despite the odious quarantine regulations which have driven much trade from that port.

The large crop of domestic molasses in 1870-71, as compared with the years immediately preceding, accounts for the low, and for most of the year, unremunerative prices that ruled during 1871 for the finer grades of foreign, as the product of Louisiana enters into a closer competition with these descriptions, the great bulk of the Cuba supply being only wanted for converting into sugar, or for distillation. The requirements for the latter purpose during the past year, however, have been very small; as this business has dwindled down to comparatively insignificant proportions.

The refining interest absorbed about two-thirds of the whole imports of foreign, the other third being distributed between the trade and distillers. The actual business here last year was smaller than before, owing to the policy that has been more generally adopted by refiners, of purchasing their supplies at the places of production.

The decline in the consumption of the country of foreign molasses may be attributed to several causes, among the most prominent of which are the less profitable results that have attended the conversion of molasses into sugar the past year or two, few of the establishments having run their works to their full capacity within that period, while some have stood idle altogether for a portion of the past year. Portland, which formerly imported large quantities of molasses for boiling purposes, the past year consumed little or none.

The cultivation of the sorgo cane for its syrup properties has become an important agricultural industry, and its cultivation is extending, especially in those Western States where access is difficult to any other kind of molasses. The Superintendent of the Census Bureau has forwarded us a detailed statement of the crop in each of the States and Territories for 1870, the total of which is 16,036,462 gallons, against 6,749,123 gallons in 1860. For the past year we estimate the yield of this description of molasses at 18,000,000 gallons.

The product of the maple tree is by no means inconsiderable. We have no data by which we can arrive at any satisfactory result with regard to the yield of maple syrup, but we have no doubt that two millions of gallons is rather under than above the crop of last season.

As we have noted above, the consumption of sugar-house molasses and syrups is enormous, and if added to that of cane, sorgo and maple molasses, the consumption of all kinds for the past year would undoubtedly exceed one hundred millions of gallons.

The Kentucky Library Lottery.

The result of the late lottery scheme for the alleged benefit of the "Public Library of Kentucky," in Louisville, has been made public, or, rather, the drawing of the lottery. The sum realized for the Public Library, however, is not known beyond the statement in the GAZETTE last week, which, not having been controverted, may be assumed as correct. That sum was \$25,000, while the assets, by the lottery, were \$350,000. This makes the expenses of the lottery, including the perquisites of the managers, directors and ticket-sellers, amount to the very large sum of \$325,000, or fully 93 per cent. of the entire proceeds. This looks very much like a scheme for the benefit of a few individuals, while but a very insignificant fraction inures to the benefit of the "Kentucky Library." At this rate of progression, how many millions will have to be invested for the so-called "Public Library" to pay for the property that is to be purchased, to say nothing of the Library? It is well enough for the Legislature to reconsider their vote.

From the New Orleans journals we learn that in that city there are six establishments with aggregate capital of \$1,500,000, engaged in the manufacture of oil and cake from cotton seed, the product being 100,000 tons per annum. The oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap, and the oil cake is shipped to the plantations for feeding cattle.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, January 25.

Senate—A petition from Choctaw Indians protesting against the establishment of a territorial government. A motion to reconsider the vote on the Chicago Relief bill was made. The amnesty bill was taken up and discussed, and at the close of the debate the Senate went into executive session.

House—Petitions were presented to equalize the tax on umbrellas and alpacas; to regulate the duty on sugar, and favoring the 16 cent tax on tobacco. The educational fund bill was then taken up and debated. The Committee on Southern Outrages reported in favor of a resolution requesting the President to furnish the information upon which he exercised certain powers conferred upon him by the Klux act in South Carolina; also, the names of the parties arrested, etc. The report was discussed at considerable length, and adopted without amendment. The naval appropriation bill was made the special order for Thursday. The general legislative appropriation bill was taken up and during the discussion which ensued it was stated on official authority that one-fourth the pensions paid were fraudulent.

FRIDAY, January 26.

Senate—The credentials of Senator-elect Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, were presented. Mr. Morton introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Ohio river at Evansville. The apportionment bill was made the special order for Monday. The adjournment resolution was taken up and passed.

House—The Senate bill authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks was concurred in. A large number of pension bills were passed. The legislative and appropriation bills were passed with slight amendments. A resolution was passed calling upon the President for information concerning the enslavement of Chinamen in Cuba.

SATURDAY, January 27.

Senate—None.

House—The House only met for general debate. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke at considerable length against the postal telegraphic scheme, showing that such a system as proposed by the President and Postmaster General would not actually, everything in the premises considered, lessen the real cost of telegraphic messages or be any improvement whatever. Several other subjects were also discussed to a limited extent when the House adjourned.

MONDAY, January 29.

Senate—A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for cotton seized by agents of the United States after June 30, 1865. The apportionment bill was taken up and passed.

House—Bills for repealing stamp tax on syrups and preserved vegetables; for a renewal of the land grant to the Gulf and Ship Island railroad; to refund to distillers money paid for the Tice meters; right of way to the Dakota Southern railroad; recognizing a state of war between Spain and the Republic of Cuba and declaring both parties entitled to belligerent rights, including the right to carry their respective flags in the waters of the United States, referred. Bills were also introduced to form a new territory out of the northern portion of Dakota; to allow half of custom duties to be paid in legal tenders, and placing printing type and materials on the free list. A resolution was adopted asking why Seneca sandstone had been used for foundations for a Government building without authority. The adjournment resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TUESDAY, January 30.

Senate—The bill appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy was passed. Among the bills introduced was one providing for the improvement of the falls of the Ohio river and the Louisville canal. A resolution was adopted asking for information as to obstructions to navigation in Red river. A bill was passed to pay the deficiency in the Post-Office Department, caused by the robbery of McCartney, a late disbursing clerk. Mr. Cameron gave notice that he would call up his bill for the payment of French spoliation claims. The amnesty bill was taken up and debated. Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit tomorrow till a vote would be reached.

House—A bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of a lot in St. Louis on which to erect a custom-house, post-office, etc. A bill was passed providing that merchandise, conveyed either by boat or rail from the port of arrival to the interior, shall be under the exclusive control of custom-officers, the merchandise not to be unladen between said points except when authorized by Treasury regulations, with no breakage of original

packages. A bill was passed extending the limitation for prosecutions of pensions and bounty forgeries from two to five years. The Committee on Elections unanimously decided to give the seat, now occupied by Mr. Edwards, from Arkansas, to Mr. Bowles. The apportionment bill as amended was concurred in. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole. Page six of the bill was reached and passed when the committee arose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 31.

Senate—A bill defining the meaning of the Internal Revenue act of July 14, 1870. The bill passed. The amnesty bill was taken up and discussed.

House—The bill in reference to appeals to the Supreme Court was passed. The report on the action of Secretary Boutwell in negotiating the new loan of the Government was debated. During the debate Mr. Randall described Mr. Dawes' remarks as hypocrisy and cant. This assertion was answered by Mr. Dawes in a way which caused Mr. Randall to keep his seat during the remainder of the debate. An amendment was offered condemning the action of Secretary Boutwell, and declaring that the actions of the Syndicate had increased the public debt contrary to law.

The Ice Crop and Weather.

During the month the temperature was moderate till the close when a sudden change took place, and on the morning of the 29th, the thermometer stood at its lowest range for the year—one degree below zero. Ice was frozen to the depth of four or five inches on the ponds, the river and canal, and the ice merchants have reaped an abundant harvest. The ice is pure, and compact and equal in cleanness to the Northern ice, making a very good substitute, with the prospect of having cheaper ice for summer use. The weather, during the month of January just closed, has been dry and mild for the season, with only two light rains and three light falls of snow; vegetation thereby suffering, and the river at an unusual low stage in consequence. This is having an adverse influence on the winter wheat, and fears of a short crop are being entertained.

Henry R. Conklin, late Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, New York, is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of \$400,000.

Commercial Department.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 1, 1872.

MONETARY.

Monetary affairs are rather quiet, with a good supply of currency to meet current demands from legitimate borrowers. The closing of the river by ice for the third time this winter, is a source of great inconvenience and a serious drawback to trade, hence business is of a more limited character. From class paper finds ready negotiation at from 1/2 to 1/3 per cent., while approved collaterals are placed at 9 per cent. The condition of the leading financial markets of the country is reported as healthy, with an increasing tendency to easy rates. In New York some disturbance has resulted, owing to the failure of several savings banks in that city, caused by stock speculations by some of their officers. The New York Financial Chronicle, however, regards the excitement as being somewhat groundless, as a number of the sound institutions have published a detailed statement of their condition, which goes to show their perfect financial stability.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Is becoming more abundant, without any excessive demand. Rates are quoted at 1/2 discount buying and selling at par.

GOLD.

The gold market has been more steady with an upward tendency in the premium. The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Jan. 25.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 26.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 27.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 28.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 29.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 30.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Jan. 31.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Have been stronger, owing to the fact that the new loan of \$600,000,000 of 5, 4 and 3 per cent. bonds was never in such definite shape as to justify any material fluctuations in prices.

We revise quotations:

Coupons, 1881.....	Buying.	Selling.
2-20 of 1862.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
" 1864.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
" 1865.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
" 1867.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
" 1868.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
New 5s.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
10-40s.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
Current 6s.....	109 1/2	109 1/2

NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.

Missouri 6s.....	94
Tennessee, old.....	95
Tennessee, new.....	95
Virginia, old.....	95
Virginia, new.....	95
North Carolina, old.....	95
North Carolina, new.....	95

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Continue quiet and generally unchanged in prices. There is no speculative demand and

only a moderate inquiry for investments.

We quote as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First.....	120	121
National Bank, Second.....	102	103
National Bank, Planters.....	103	104
National Bank, City.....	103	104
Bank of America.....	103	104
Bank of Kentucky.....	103	104
Bank of Louisville.....	103	104
Merchants' Bank.....	103	104
Commercial Bank.....	103	104
Northern Bank.....	103	104
Citizens' Bank.....	103	104
People's Bank.....	103	104
Massachusetts Bank.....	103	104
Farmers' Bank.....	103	104
Security Bank.....	103	104
German Bank.....	103	104
West'n Financial Corpor'n Bank.....	103	104
Falls City Tobacco Bank.....	103	104
Farmers and Drivers' Bank.....	103	104
Manufacturers' Bank.....	103	104
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank.....	103	104
German Insurance Co. Bank.....	103	104
Western Insurance Co. Bank.....	103	104
Traders' Bank.....	103	104
Central Savings Bank, new.....	103	104
Lou. C. & L. R. Co. R. R.....	103	104
Lou. C. & L. R. Co. R. R. preferred.....	103	104
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	103	104
Gas company stock.....	103	104

BONDS.

L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 1/2 %.....	97	98
L. & C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 1/2 %.....	97	98
L. & C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 7 1/2 %.....	97	98
L. & C. & L. R. R., 3d mort., 7 1/2 %.....	97	98
L. & C. & L. R. R., 4th mort., 7 1/2 %.....	97	98
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 1/2 %.....	97	98
Shelby R. R., 1st mort., 8 1/2 %.....	97	98
City for improvements, 6 1/2 %.....	74	75
City for bounty, 6 1/2 %.....	79	80
City for schools, 6 1/2 %.....	80	81
City for wharf, old, 6 1/2 %.....	80	81
City for wharf, new, 6 1/2 %.....	81	82
City for water-works, old, 6 1/2 %.....	81	82
City for water-works, new, 6 1/2 %.....	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., 6 1/2 %.....	81	82
City for L. & N. R. R., 7 1/2 %.....	90	91
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 1/2 %.....	92	93
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 1/2 %.....	92	93
City for school purposes, 7 1/2 %.....	94 1/2	95 1/2
Water-works bonds, 6 1/2 %.....	85	86
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 1/2 %.....	92	93
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 1/2 %.....	91	92
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 1/2 %.....	81	82
Kentucky Sta. & Bonds, old, 6 1/2 %.....	98	99
Kentucky Sta. & Bonds, new, 6 1/2 %.....	95	96
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 1/2 %.....	79	80
Muhlenburg county, 7 1/2 %.....	77 1/2	78 1/2
Lyon county, 7 1/2 %.....	75	76
Caldwell county, 7 1/2 %.....	76	77
McCracken county, 7 1/2 %.....	76	77
Shelby county, 8 1/2 %.....	90	91
Carroll county, 8 1/2 %.....	90	91
New Albany city, 7 1/2 %.....	91	92
Franklin Township, 8 1/2 %.....	68	69
Logan county, 6 1/2 %.....	68	69

Bonds marked * are sold with the interest added.

LEAF TOBACCO.

There has been no decided change in the market this week, beyond a stiffening feeling among holders, but no disposition among buyers to advance rates, excepting for choice lots of cutti g leaf and bright wrappers. The intense cold weather, and the close of river navigation by the combined influence of low water and ice, has materially checked the receipts, and stocks are much reduced, the old crop commanding very full rates. The sales of the month of January, however, have been large—much larger than the corresponding month of last year.

The sales of the season, since November 1 and for the month of January, at the auction warehouses, sum up as follows:

	Hds.	Value.
Sales for November, 1871.....	1,272	\$121,514.47
Sales for December 1871.....	1,348	155,574.41
Sales for January, 1872.....	3,746	388,392.68
Total for three months.....	6,556	\$665,481.56
Same time last year.....	4,306	389,651.83
Increase this year.....	2,250	\$275,829.73

STATEMENT.

	Hds.	Value.
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1871.....	4,88	\$48,800.00
Received in January.....	3,42	\$34,200.00
Received previously.....	2,51	\$25,100.00

	Hds.	Value.
Total.....	9,81	\$98,100.00
Shipped in January.....	2,88	\$28,800.00
Shipped previously.....	5,93	\$59,300.00

Stock on hand January, 1872.....4,018

The sales at the warehouses for the week have been as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

Sales Jan. 24th were 131 hds: Daviss co new lugs \$5 75; 60, Breckinridge 5 00; 40, Warren 6 00; 30, Trimble 6 00; 10, Ballard 10 75; all, Henry 6 25; 2, 18 25; Franklin 18 75; Hart 6 00; 1, Henderson trash 5 75; 7, Metcalfe 6 00; 30, Green 6 00; 30, Barren 6 10; 7, Simpson 6 75; 30, Mason 6 75; 3, Hardin 6 10; 7, Grayson 6 40; 4, Larue 6 00; 5, Logan 7 50; 50, Owen lugs 7 10; Cumberland common 6 50; 50, Indiana trash 5 00; 90, leaf 8 20; 50, Tennessee 6 30; 30, 50.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

Sales Jan. 25th were 101 hds: Hart co new lugs to good leaf \$6 75; 25, Henry lugs to cutting leaf 7 50; 15, Cumberland 11 25; Warren 6 00; Barren 7 10; Green 6 20; 40, Butler 6 20; 40, Adair 6 50; 8, Breckinridge 10 75; Henderson 5 50; 50, Taylor 6 20; 50, Christian 8 20; Trimble 6 15; 50, Meade 6 50; 90, Oldham 6 00; 30, 50.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

Sales Jan. 26th were 107 hds: Ballard co old \$8 30; 9, 00; 10, 25; Breckinridge new 5 00; 50, Barren 7 50; 30, Daviss 6 50; 50, Simpson 6 00; 80, Hart 6 30; 15, Metcalfe 9 20; 50, Warren trash 6 00; 80, Washington 12 50; 25, Anderson 12 75; Cumberland common 6 70; 7, 90; Henderson trash and leaf 5 00; 70, Union trash 5 00; Hancock 5 75; 40, Todd 6 00; 40, Carroll 7 10; 30, Lee 6 00; 40, Logan 6 00; 40, Grayson 6 00; Webster 5 50; 50, Tennessee 6 00; 10, Indiana 5 00; 10, 50.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

Sales Jan. 27th were 133 hds: Hancock co \$5 75; 15, Daviss old leaf 8 00; 15, new lugs and leaf 6 00; 25, Christian 6 00; 40, Breckinridge 5 50; 10, McLean 7 50; Barren 7 20; all 25; Warren 6 50; 70, Butler lugs 6 40; 40, Adair 6 30; 40, Hart 6 00; 15, Todd 6 00; 30, Grayson 6 40; 40, Union trash 5 00; 50, Grayson 6 00; 30, Muhlenburg common 5 75; 80, Indiana 6 00; 10, Tennessee 6 70; 10, 25.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

Sales Jan. 29th were 61 hds: Breckinridge co new \$5 75; 70, Daviss 5 75; 40, Christian 7 10; 50, Ohio lugs 7 00; Barren 7 10; 10, Henderson 5 75; 40, Simpson 6 30; 10, Warren 6 85; Hart 6 40; Henry trash to leaf 6 00; 15, Adair 6 30; 50, Taylor 6 30; 40, Indiana 6 10; 10, Illinois lugs 7.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.

Sales Jan. 31st were 106 hds: Hart co new \$6 25; 10, Ballard 8 50; 60, Simpson 6 30; 40, Carroll 7 40; 15, Henderson trash and leaf 6 10; 50, Daviss 6 00; 30, Barren 7 00; 10, Grayson lugs to cigar leaf 6 00; 10, Warren 6 00; 10, Hancock 6 40; 40, Henry 6 00; 15, Owen 10; all, Green 6 20; 80, Logan shipping leaf 9 50; all, Indiana 10; 10, Tennessee 6 30; 10, 50.

The market closes strong at quotations

Trash and factory lugs.....

Planters' come on lugs.....

Planters' good lugs.....

Good leaf.....

Pine to choice lugs.....

Cutting lugs.....

Good to fine cutting.....

Choice cuttings.....

Bright wrappers.....

Provisions.

The market, though less active, has been stimulated all the week, with a good speculative demand, including bids for 1,000,000 lbs of bulk meats, sides. The offers did not meet the views of holders, as only partial sales were effected, the packers contending for higher rates. This, to some extent, has checked transactions. Country packers at other points have been free sellers, the bulk of the purchases being made by dealers, who have been stimulated to increased investments by the continued heavy export demand. Stocks continue very ample, but, as the packing season is over at all points excepting Chicago, the accumulation of products must soon cease. The packing at the latter point is expected to reach 1,000,000 hogs, with immense weekly sales of the product and shipments, during the past three months, of upwards of 1,000,000 lbs, or the entire product of 600,000 hogs. W quote:

	Price.
Mess.....	\$13 50 @ 15 75
Prime.....	10 50 @ 11 00
Ramp.....	6 50 @ 6 75
Shoulders.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Clear rib sides.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Clear sides.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Breakfast, carcasses.....	10 @ 10 50

HAMS.

Plain.....

Canvassed.....

Sugar-cured.....

Kentucky.....

Pecan.....

Golden ham.....

Dried.....

Tongues, per doz.....

Clear rib, packed.....

Clear.....

Shoulders.....

Tierce, prime.....

Head and gut.....

Kegs, refined.....

Furs and Peltries.

The trade is steady, with a good demand and fair supplies, and dealers quote as follows on arrival:

Prime Minkoon, each.....

Prime Minkoon.....

Prime Gray Fox.....

Prime Opossum.....

Prime Otter.....

Prime Beaver.....

Prime Sable.....

Prime Lynx.....

Dry Goods.

The tone of the market continues firm with a fair business transpiring. In certain classes of goods the demand is active. Cottons, in all bleached and brown styles, have been quick, excepting the finer grades of bleached. Colored cottons are in requisition for Prints, more freely for medium work. Percales are moderately active. Jacquets, glazed cambrics, corset jeans and satteens are in good demand. Ticks, denims and stripes are unchanged but firm, while Kentucky jeans has an upward tendency. Cotton hosiery is more active. Dress goods are quiet. Woolen goods are selling more freely at former prices, which, manufacturers contend, are very unsatisfactory. Print cloths are firm but quiet, with sales at 7 1/2c for 64c. Brown shirtings and sheetings are more active, and prices firm, with stocks much reduced. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in good demand for the medium qualities; fine goods move more slowly. Prints have been quite active, and the new spring styles are highly commended for the skill displayed in the work presented to the trade. In other articles the market presents no new features. For quotations, we refer to our wholesale price list.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash prices. Small and time orders at the usual rate.]

BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

Available.....

Great Western.....

Anchor.....

Augusta.....

Laurel Hill.....

Andis.....

Macdon.....

Tennessee.....

Atlantic.....

Georgia.....

Alabama and Georgia.....

Augusta.....

Standard Eastern.....

Pepperell.....

Pepperell.....

Pepperell.....

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Cotton.

The market for the past week has been moderately active, with much firmness evinced on the part of holders, while prices have fluctuated but little. The opinion continues strong that the supply of American cotton this year will be less than the demand for consumption. The receipts at all the ports are therefore watched very closely, and confidence appears to wane or to revive according as they are small or free.

For forward delivery the sales have been, for low middling, as follows:

For January.....

For February.....

For March.....

For April.....

For May.....

For June.....

Total sales of 72,200 bales.

Immediate delivery sales have been 10,711 bales, including 2,354 for export, 4,740 for consumption, 365 for speculation and 2,882 in transit.

The receipts for the week at all the ports have been 12,813 bales, against 11,887 last week, making the total receipts since September 1, 1871, 1,24,015 bales, against 2,198,313 for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease this year of 374,168 bales.

The details of receipts are as follows:

Received this week at.....

New Orleans.....

Mobile.....

Charleston.....

Savannah.....

Texas.....

Penn.....

Florida.....

North Carolina.....

Virginia.....

Total receipts.....

Decrease this year.....

The exports have reached a total of 51,121 bales, of which 49,783 were to Great Britain, 1,010 to France, and 30,328 to the rest of the Continent.

The stocks, are now reported to be 535,506 bales.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

1871.....

1870.....

Stock in Liverpool.....

Stock in London.....

Stock in Havre.....

Stock in Antwerp.....

Stock in Bremen.....

Stock in Rotterdam.....

Stock in Amsterdam.....

Stock in Hamburg.....

Stock in Copenhagen.....

Stock in Stockholm.....

Stock in Christiania.....

Stock in St. Petersburg.....

Stock in Moscow.....

Agricultural Department

New and Rare Plants.

NEW ROSES OF 1872

Eugene Verdier, of Paris is out with a list of new roses, of these he recommends very highly among the class of Tea Roses, Belle Maconnaise, large double pale rose; Coquette de Lion, a canary yellow; Freres Souper et Notting, a fine, full flower, yellow, edged with carmine; Hortensia, a rose with a shade of yellow; Le Florifere, a well formed flower, white, changing to salmon; Mad. Azele Imbert, salmon yellow; Mad. B-rard, a bright rose, a fine double well formed flower; Mad. Gailard, salmon yellow, a grand, full, well formed flower; Mad. Emilie Dupuy, yellow, changing to salmon; Victor Pulliot, white changing to yellow. Among the Hybrid Perpetuals, Virgile is termed a rosy salmon of a new shade.

CLIMBING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. This is a new class of Roses, introduced during the past few years. Their entire hardiness will recommend them to Americans, though few of the hybrid perpetuals flower very freely in the fall. We have seen Baron Prevost in this way for some years, but never had a flower after July. Princess Louise Victoire is spoken of as a good one in the new class.

CLEMATIS JOHN GOULD VEITCH. Double Blue Flowered.—We cannot too strongly recommend this magnificent flowering Clematis as a most valuable addition to our hardy climbers. It is a profuse bloomer, producing very double flowers of a large size, and of a light blue color. It thrives remarkably well when planted out of doors, or as a conservatory climber. It was imported direct from Japan. Veitch exhibited this plant at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867, and again at the International Exhibition held at Ghent, in March, 1868, as well as the Royal Horticultural Society's Show, held April 21, 1868, where it was universally admired and considered one of the best and most striking novelties of recent introduction, and it invariably received the highest possible awards.

MUSA ENSETTE THE GREAT BANANA OF AFRICA. This magnificent plant is, without doubt, the finest and most effective of all plants yet used for summer, out door gardening. It is so hardy that, planted in rich soil, it grows freely during the summer months in the open air, and requires to be wintered only in the cool-house. Its immense leaves attain a length of from 8 to 10 feet, and are of a beautiful dark green, mid rib being bright crimson, forming an admirable and striking contrast. It attains altogether an average height of 12 to 15 feet.

We cannot too strongly recommend this splendid plant, which will be the more extensively cultivated the more it becomes known; it is also admirably adapted for cultivation as an ornamental plant for conservatory decoration.

Raising Calves.

The calves are selected as much for their good qualities of dams, as for their individual excellence, and are allowed to remain with the cow from two to three weeks. We never remove a calf in bitter cold weather, as its future welfare depends in a great measure upon the start it gets; and if it is worth raising at all, it is worth giving a good start.

At first it is offered warm skim milk. This is generally refused the first meal, and sometimes the second, but rarely often; we never allow them to suck the fingers, and save many a cold and aching head. They readily learn to eat by themselves, thereby thriving much better and costing much less trouble.

As soon as possible a little bran is mixed with the skim milk, and shortly afterward thick milk is substituted for the skim milk. The quantity is increased until the calf receives about five quarts of milk and a pint of meal twice a day. We use equal parts of bran and corn meal, or corn and oats. The drink is always warmed in cold weather by mixing it with warm water.

Calves feed in this manner, and having plenty of good hay, will weigh from 500 to 550 pounds at eight months old. They are then weaned and continue to thrive on good hay and grass alone, the heifers having a calf of their own at 22 or 23 months old, and being fully able to do so. This method is used on an ordinary farm, with medium sized, good milking, and native and grade cattle.—(Cor. Rural New Yorker.)

Brood Sows.

Sows designed for breeders this season should have good quarters and enough good, nutritious food to keep them in a thriving condition, as they feed a greater variety of food than stock hogs generally. There is a chance for the display of

considerable judgment in selecting brood sows, and many farmers miss it sadly in making their selections. Very many seem to have no well defined type of a hog, as we frequently see up on the same farm brood sows of every description, such as the long, rangy sow, and the short, compact sow; the big-boned and little-boned; the coarse and the smooth; and hence, we have in almost every state a mongrel lot of hogs.

The male has much more to do, in making the offspring than the female, and the good qualities of a breed can only be perpetuated through the male; but the female must be selected with judgment, if we are to get the best results from a given boar.

We are not going to lay down given rules to govern every farmer in the selection of breeders, as some want large breeds and some small breeds; and no rules can be laid down to meet both cases. There are, however, certain principles in common, that should be observed; and first of these we mention rugged health as the most important. Having good health she will necessarily be a good feeder. She should come of a good stock of breeders—those noted for docility and care for their young, and those too, noted for being good sows.

Whether keeping large or small breeds, the sow should be neat and trim built, with a good supply of teeth, heavy hind quarters and roomy sides, fine hair and a tolerable lengthy leg. These are general points that can be found in any breed, and, as a rule, sows of this class will make good mothers.

During the winter, give the sow separate quarters from other hogs, and as she approaches farrowing increase both the quantity and quality of her food, which should be given principally in the form of slop.—[Kansas Farmer.]

Adulteration in Butter.

Thousands of pounds of butter are daily sold in New York, which are adulterated with a substance made from cotton-seed oil. It is creditable to the farmers as a class that they are not open to the charge of adulterating their produce; yet they suffer from the dishonest competition of the dealers who make up and sell these fraudulent compounds, and by so doing effect unfavorably not only the sale but the character of the genuine article.

As a matter of curiosity we describe an artificial compound which was manufactured in Paris to supply the want of real butter during the late siege. The refuse materials left after the manufacture of stearine from fatty animal matter such as tallow, etc., consisting of oleane and margarine, were washed in water acidulated with muriatic acid for the purpose of bleaching it. It was then subjected to the action of a chemical solution for a period of three hours, during which it was made to acquire the taste and color of butter. This substance, manufactured without any assistance from the cows, was considered an excellent substitute for butter, and was readily accepted in place of it by the people, who considered it superior to any other artificial product of this description.—[Scientific American.]

THE EGG AS FOOD.—The relative weights of the proportions of the egg, as given by Dr. Thompson, are: Shell and membrane, 106.9; albumen, 64.2. About one-half of the entire weight may be regarded as nitrogenous and nutritious matter. This is a greater proportion than that of meat, which is rated at 25 to 28 per cent, showing that, as food, a pound of egg is worth nearly two pounds of meat. The white of the egg, from its tendency to coagulate into a hard, indigestible substance, is apt to disagree with the stomach of the invalids, when the yoke may be harmless. Raw eggs are more wholesome than boiled. The longer an egg is kept the more indigestible it becomes, and hence the desire for new-laid eggs.

The annual report of the Boston Board of Trade, which may be regarded as the reflex of the sentiment of the commercial classes of that city, favors the removal of import duties on materials and the admission to American registry of foreign built vessels, as the best means to be adopted for the rehabilitation of our mercantile marine. It also favors the modification of the Alien Passenger Act, with the prospect of abolishing the head-money impost; the revision of the freight tariffs on our railroads, with an immediate effect of increasing our commerce.

Joys are the flowers dropped in our paths by the hand of Providence.

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IMPORTANT FACTS

To all users of

SEWING MACHINES

FROM the time of the first patent of a sewing machine, in 1822, there have been more than 1000 inventions of real or alleged improvements in it. A great proportion of the inventions have been discarded as "effective" or "useless." The most valuable improvements, however, and not limited by three or four of the many sewing machine companies, and the machines are now made at the rate of two thousand a day. A business of such great and increasing magnitude, involving the livelihood of many thousands, and the comfort and prosperity of all, claims a consideration of all, and to point out which of the leading companies now makes the

Most Perfect Sewing Machine

is the object of this article, based upon indisputable facts, written without prejudice, and in the light of all the information we have gathered up on the subject.

The first **WHEELER & WILSON** SEWING MACHINE was patented by the late Theodore E. Wood, in 1851, since which time it has been greatly simplified, its work perfected and its capacity increased. The business men and capitalists who now compose the **WHEELER & WILSON** SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, reorganized in 1867, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, a far more time and experience produced their new

Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

So great were its merits and success, that within five years it reached a position in their line which required twenty years for their principal competitors to attain.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867

The **WHEELER & WILSON** took the highest prize for the best sewing machine. This established its superiority between the **WHEELER & WILSON** and the **HOWE** sewing machines—three leading sewing machines. The trial lasted five weeks and resulted in favor of the **WHEELER & WILSON**. At the first public examination the agent of the **WHEELER & WILSON** presented, in writing, to the committee appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

Maryland Institute Exhibition in 1869

(the 2d annual), there was a grand contest of superiority between the **WHEELER & WILSON** and the **HOWE** sewing machines. The trial lasted five weeks and resulted in favor of the **WHEELER & WILSON**. At the first public examination the agent of the **WHEELER & WILSON** presented, in writing, to the committee appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

29 Separate and Distinct Claims

for superiority for the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine, as compared with the **HOWE** machine. All these claims were sustained. They were substantiated.

12 Distinct Claims of Superiority

for the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine, as compared with the **HOWE** machine. All these claims were sustained. The award of the judges was unanimous, and as follows:

A Gold Medal to the **WHEELER & WILSON** Machine.

A silver medal, each, to the **WHEELER & WILSON** and the **HOWE** machines. None of the committee or judges had ever before examined the **WHEELER & WILSON** machine. This was its first appearance as a competitor for honor at a public exhibition in Maryland. The judges, who were appointed by the Executive committee and were personally unknown to the respective competitors, the verdict was that of an unquestioned, honest, intelligent and competent authority. The decision was unanimously pronounced.

W. H. GOLDBERMAN,

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